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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
for 1958



TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

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*With the Compliments of the  
Medical Officer of Health.*

A. B. R. FINN, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.,  
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
GUILDFORD.

Telephone :  
GUILDFORD 5201.



# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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## *Medical Officer of Health :*

A. B. R. FINN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

## *Deputy Medical Officer of Health :*

A. H. M. RICHARDS, T.D., M.A., B.M., D.P.H.

## *Chief Public Health Inspector :*

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## *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*

G. WALSHAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

## *Senior Resident Meat Inspector :*

R. SUTTON, Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

## *Housing Inspector :*

A. J. AVON, Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I. (from 10/2/58).

## *District Public Health Inspectors :*

F. SMITH, Cert.R.S.A.S., M.A.P.H.I.

B. BERRY, Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. (from 1/1/58).

(Each Public Health Inspector holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate.)

## *Pupil Public Health Inspector :*

C. J. S. ELSTON.

## *Clerks :*

E. E. P. SZTENCEL (to 14/6/58).

MISS P. M. BUTLER.

MISS E. M. HARGREAVES.

MISS P. T. BERRY.

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D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

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MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
GUILDFORD.

## FOREWORD.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

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MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In the early part of the year, there was a world-wide epidemic of influenza spreading gradually westwards from Asia and affecting many millions of people the world over. Fortunately it was mild in its effects and, apart from its widespread character, bore no resemblance to the outbreak immediately after the First World War, in which the mortality was appalling. The Ministry of Health were able to make a vaccine available for certain priority groups such as Doctors, Nurses, Home Helps and others caring for the sick.

Apart from this, the year 1958 was, for the most part, largely devoid of infectious disease: there was again no confirmed case of Poliomyelitis, and very little Measles, Dysentery or Food Poisoning.

From the angle of preventive medicine, the most notable event of the year was the Poliomyelitis Vaccination campaign, which really got into its stride in June, as the result of adequate supplies of vaccine at last becoming available. More vaccine was received in one month than in the previous two years.

Before the end of the year, all those living in Huts at Merrow Downs had been housed, and most of the Huts demolished, a most desirable state of affairs. Progress continued throughout the year with the programme of clearance of unfit houses, e.g., on The Mount, Friary Square and elsewhere.

The enlargement of the Sewage Works and improvements to the Water Supply went on throughout the year, and there was little cause for complaint from citizens.

In view of the accent on Home Safety at the time, there being more deaths in the Home than on the Roads, the Council expanded the scope of their Road Safety Committee and the duties of the Road Safety Officer: the latter is now the Accident Prevention Officer and includes Home Safety in his duties, being responsible to the Road Safety and Accident Prevention Committee, as it is now called.

The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild had another successful year, and the total membership represents 63.6% of the food premises in the Borough to which the Guild applies.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Council I would like to express my sincere thanks for their very real interest in our work. To Dr. Richards, Mr. Perry and the other members of the Health Department my thanks are also due for ensuring the smooth running of the Department. Finally, I am most grateful to the officers of other Departments who are always helpful and sympathetic.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) : 7,322.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population mid-1958, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total 51,780.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1958), according to the Rate Books : 15,993.

Rateable Value on 31st December, 1958 : £1,154,457.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1959) : £4,755.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.60
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.63
Total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.58
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.25
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.94
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.85
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The **Birth Rate**, 13.60, shows a drop on last year's figure, which was 14.41. The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 16.4.

The **Death Rate** is low at 10.23, but higher than for 1957 (9.26). The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

Diseases of the heart and arteries caused over 50% of all deaths: this is the usual pattern. This group includes strokes and all forms of heart failure: coronary artery disease is easily the biggest cause of heart failure, accounting for 96 deaths. It is commoner in men (62) than women (34) and tends to occur earlier in men than in women.



Cancer caused 20% of all deaths, and remains the second biggest cause. Lung cancer caused 25 deaths, a small drop on last year's figure (26): 19 cases were in males and 6 in females.

Despite the high price of cigarettes, the national expenditure on them remains colossal, and likewise the risk of incurring lung cancer in those who smoke heavily (over twenty-five per day) remains needlessly high. It seems to me that only a national campaign at Government level, using television as a medium, is likely to produce any reduction in cigarette smoking amongst the public. Research on the subject continues, being financed both from public funds and by the tobacco industry.

Only 3 deaths from infectious disease occurred during the year, a remarkably satisfactory state of affairs.

**Infantile Mortality.** Of the 756 births during 1958, 8 babies died before attaining their first birthday, giving an infant mortality rate of 10.58, which is very satisfactory and much lower than the figure for England and Wales as a whole (22.5, the lowest ever recorded in this country): 6 of the 8 deaths were in infants up to one month old, a number being due to prematurity. The reasons which cause children to be born prematurely are receiving much study, but at the moment it is a subject on which little light has been shed, by and large.

**Maternal Deaths.** There were no maternal deaths, and great credit is due to those who have the care of mothers before, during, and after delivery.

**Old People's Welfare.** Three out of every four deaths now occur in those over the age of 65, and this, in turn, means that there is an ever-increasing demand for services, both statutory and voluntary, to help the elderly. The voluntary services can do so much to bridge the gap between what relatives on the one hand, and statutory services on the other, can achieve.

Guildford is most fortunate in having such an active Old People's Welfare Council under the Chairmanship of Alderman Wilkins. The Committee's Report for 1958 is a record of splendid work and untiring activity by many individuals and organisations: my thanks are due to their Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Harris, for her co-operation and willing assistance with me in my capacity as both Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer. In both these capacities my official duties and interests are much concerned with welfare of the elderly: here the District Nursing Service

and the Home Help Service do all they can to assist in the homes of the elderly: recruitment and not finance is the limiting factor in the latter service and shows signs of becoming so in the former as well, unfortunately.

The Chiropody Service run by the Old People's Welfare Council does invaluable work both in the homes and at the Chiropodists' Consulting Rooms: it is a vital service, as foot comfort is essential to mobility.

4,767 Meals on Wheels were delivered in 1958: about 30-40 old people used the service each week. These meals are now delivered in hot oven containers, which results in the meals arriving in better condition, and enables the former containers, which were subject to misuse and neglect, to be dispensed with.

**Geriatric Social Worker.** This Social Worker, who is on the County Council's staff, is a most valuable link between the old people, their General Practitioners, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Local Authorities. Her work is not confined to Guildford. She does much in conjunction with the Domiciliary Nursing Service and the Home Help Service to keep people in their own homes, the right place for the old to be whenever possible, where they can have their own belongings and their own familiar surroundings.

During the year 229 new patients were visited in Guildford Borough; the total number of visits paid to these, former patients and relatives being 2,332 in Guildford.

**Family Planning Association.** This Association exists for the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the proper spacing of families. Its services are available to all. Advice can be given not only to married couples, but also to those about to enter matrimony, the latter being a valuable aspect of the work which may not be widely known.

Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital in the Out-Patients' Department every Friday from 6 to 7.30 p.m. Appointments are required. Details may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 27, Harvey Road, Guildford (Telephone: Guildford 4235).

**Marriage Guidance Council.** The Marriage Guidance Council headquarters are at 167a, High Street, Guildford: application for appointments may be made to the Appointments Secretary at 54, Warren Road, Guildford (Telephone: Guildford 5953). The aims of the Marriage Guidance Council are to help to restore to normal

those marriages which are threatened with disruption by one cause or another. This invaluable work is highly confidential, and can only be undertaken at the direct personal request of the parties concerned. Advice is given also to couples entering matrimony.

**Laboratory Facilities.** The Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital continued to provide an excellent service for the examination of materials collected by the Health Department. The help of the Director is freely available and is very much appreciated.

### Guildford Deaths in 1958.

Cause of Death.					Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis Lungs	...	...	...	2	1	3
2.	Tuberculosis Other	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	5	1	6
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	11	7	18
11.	„ Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	19	6	25
12.	„ Breast	...	...	...	—	16	16
13.	„ Uterus	...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	„ other area	...	...	...	30	21	51
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	2	—	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	3	5
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	30	58	88
18.	Coronary Disease	...	...	...	62	34	96
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	7	5	12
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	23	51	74
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	18	19	37
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	2	—	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	12	21	33
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	14	9	23
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	3	5	8
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1	5	6
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	3	1	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	—	1
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	20	28	48
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	3	2	5
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	5	5	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	6	1	7
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals					286	301	587

# Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1958.

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.						Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	
England and Wales	16.4	0.36	11.7	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.05	22.5
GUILDFORD	13.6	0.23	10.23	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.58



**Ambulance Work.** Ambulance work is under the Surrey County Council, the St. John Ambulance Brigade carrying out the work as agents.

The following figures summarise the duties performed during 1958:—

	No. of Members.	Public Duty Hours.	Transport Hours	Hospital and Clinic Hours.	Miscel- laneous Hours.
Corps and Ambulance Divisions ...	68	931 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,491 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1,209 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nursing Division ...	39	784	3,644	426	164
Student Nursing Division ...	9	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
Ambulance & Nursing Cadet Divisions, including proba- tioners ...	217	870 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	130
	333	2,618 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,147 $\frac{1}{4}$	456	1,503 $\frac{1}{2}$

First Aid cases treated on Public Duty ... 81

First Aid cases treated off Public Duty ... 116

Medical Comforts loaned ... 916

Civil Defence Members ... 11

National Health Service Reserve Members ... 2

Miscellaneous duties include Lectures, etc., to Girls' Life Brigade and Youth Movements, and also training of Civil Defence Personnel.

Transport duties include Train Escorts.

#### Transport Duties.

Five Ambulances, three Sitting Case Vehicles and one Mobile Dressing Station for Public Duties.

Number of patients removed:—

	Patients.	Mileage.
Brigade ...	28	2,059
For Surrey County Council ...	16,516	145,126
	<u>16,544</u>	<u>147,185</u>

Number of emergency cases ... 1,118

**Nursing in the Home.** This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nursing Association under the Surrey County Council. The work done by these excellent, highly-trained and hard-working nurses is as follows:—

### Children Nursed by Queen's Nurses.

	No of Cases.	Visits Paid.
Measles ... ..	1	2
Pneumonia ... ..	1	27
Other Diseases ... ..	72	561
	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 590

### Maternity Work.

Midwifery admissions ... ..	191		
Maternity admissions ... ..	77		
Ante-natal admissions ... ..	36		
Admissions transferred from St. Luke's Hospital ... ..	8		
	<hr/> 312		
Midwifery cases ... ..	162	Visits	3,023
Midwifery cases transferred from St. Luke's Hospital ... ..	36	„	324
Ante-natal ... ..	—	„	785
<b>General Work—</b>			
Cases ... ..	1,156	„	33,289
<b>Number of Ante-natal Sessions</b> ... ..			99
<b>Number of Attendances</b> ... ..			2,846
<b>Number of New Bookings—</b>			
District ... ..			182
Maternity Home ... ..			324

**Maternity Provision.** Fifty-four maternity beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital a total of 1,158 births took place in 1958.

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers seventeen maternity beds and a total of 160 births took place there.

At the ten beds of the Jarvis Home, a total of 258 births took place.

Thus of institutional births, there were 1,576 (582 residents and 994 non-residents). This gives a percentage of 91.26 of total births (residents and non-residents), and 80.83 residents only.

**Notification of Births.** During 1958, 364 male and 356 female births were notified to residents, a total of 720 (729 in 1957). There were 12 stillbirths (17 in 1957). In all, there were in Guildford 1,727 births.

Of the births notified, those of residents took place at the following places:—

St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
Mount Alvernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Jarvis Home of the Queen's Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
								<hr/> 720 <hr/>

**Clinics and Treatment Centres** (see inside back cover).

**Hospital Provision.** The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two Hospitals in Guildford, the Royal Surrey County Hospital with 233 and St. Luke's Hospital with 385 available beds.

**Supervision of Nursing Homes.** The only Nursing Home in Guildford, Mount Alvernia, is exempt from inspection. Mount Alvernia offers 39 general and 17 maternity beds, and during 1958 dealt with 898 general and 160 maternity patients. A close liaison is kept with this Home.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, though some go to Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, and occasionally elsewhere.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1958.**

	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	19	4
Pneumonia	7	2
Measles	532	1
Whooping Cough	7	—
Erysipelas	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	48	36
Food Poisoning	12	3
Sonné Dysentery	6	—
Meningitis	3	—
Encephalitis	2	1
Diphtheria	1	1
Salmonella Typhimurium	9	2
<hr/> 650 <hr/>		<hr/> 51 <hr/>



650 cases of infectious disease (other than tuberculosis) were notified during the year, whereas there were 486 cases in 1957: there were 532 cases of Measles.

Those cases requiring admission to hospital numbered 51: few were admitted because the illness was serious, most only because of social reasons.

There were only 3 deaths from infectious disease (Pulmonary Tuberculosis). How thrilled the founders of the Public Health Service would be if they were alive to see the great changes which have taken place in this field, since the days of widespread Cholera, Tuberculosis, Smallpox, Diphtheria and the many other killers.

**Poliomyelitis.** Fortunately no cases of this disease occurred.

During the summer of 1958, the Government decided to make available large quantities of Salk Vaccine from America and Canada, without further testing, to enable the large number of children on the waiting lists throughout the country to be vaccinated. Up till then only British Vaccine, and Salk Vaccine tested in this country as well as in the country of manufacture, had been available, and the supplies were quite inadequate.

As the result of more vaccine being available, it was possible to carry out an intensive campaign of vaccination during June, July, August and September, entirely without any untoward results either locally or nationally.

Under the County Council's scheme, 6,958 children received two injections, mostly at Schools and Clinics, though some General Practitioners also take part in the scheme.

Vaccination is available to all born in 1933 and since, and the greatest need is to encourage those between 15 and 25 to register: among them the response was very poor during 1958 (only about 10% of those eligible). By the end of 1958, 90% of those under 15 had been vaccinated in the Borough, a gratifyingly high percentage (6,958 children out of an estimated child population of 9,443). Booster (third) doses were also begun during 1958: 609 received "boosters."

**Diphtheria.** Though Guildford had no cases of Diphtheria, cases of this disease still occur from time to time in this country and are frequently severe in the unimmunised.

During 1957, the latest year for which figures have been published, there were 37 cases of Diphtheria and 6 deaths in England and Wales: 2 of these deaths occurred more than a year after the acute episode.

The immunisation statistics for Guildford show that the percentage immunised within five years of birth continues to rise, being 57% in 1957 and 66% in 1958: this is still below the National Target of 75% and we shall go on trying to improve it.

The introduction of Poliomyelitis Vaccination has the effect of increasing the number of injections that a child may need to have during its first year of life to 7, in addition to vaccination against Smallpox. This is indeed a formidable figure for the child and a trial for the mother, and research proceeds with a view to finding ultimately a safe combined vaccine protecting against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus.

The following table shows the number of children in age groups who received primary immunisation and the number of boosting doses given in the Borough during 1958:—

		Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	... ..	282	214	228	724
Boosting doses	... ..	—	11	1,578	1,589

**Vaccination against Smallpox.** During 1958, 227 infants under the age of one year were vaccinated, some by General Practitioners and some at Clinics. The right time for primary vaccination is at about 3 months old, as not only does this protect the infant, but it reduces the likelihood of reactions if vaccination is required later in life. Smallpox still occurs in this country, usually being brought in by air or sea travellers, and fatalities occur every year. Smallpox vaccination in infancy is a wise step.

During the year there were 792 live births and, of these, 227 were vaccinated under the age of one year. The acceptance rate for infants in 1958 was 38.13 and in 1957 was 46.24. (The figure of 792 births is obtained by taking the Borough births for the last three months of 1957 and the first nine months of 1958).

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in the Borough during 1958:—

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total.
227	231	16	65	539

145 re-vaccinations were also completed.

**Tuberculosis.** Eighteen new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, two less than in 1957: there were six new non-pulmonary cases. Three deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were 470 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1958, and 460 at the beginning.

In those cases where living accommodation is most unsatisfactory, the Housing Committee give special consideration, but they are unable to help in every case in view of the present housing shortage.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Edward Jones, M.P.S., is also Chairman of the Guildford Borough Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, which continued its useful voluntary work in supplying the special needs of tuberculous patients which are not covered by the National Health or National Assistance allowances, grants being made to help with food, clothing, materials for handicraft and other necessities. All cases assisted are genuine, this being ensured by careful investigation and discussion, and the work is extremely valuable and praiseworthy.

The County Council are likely to make their grant to the various After-Care Committees available for all cases attending Chest Clinics and not only for tuberculous patients, as in the past, and the grant will be increased to those Committees which resolve to extend their activities.

#### **Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1958.**

Age periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	8	5	1	3	—	—	—

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** The County Council's Scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis continues: it is available only to 13-year-olds, this being the National Policy aimed at protecting those about to leave school who are not already immune.

The figures of B.C.G. Vaccination are (including Private Schools): —

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination	...	55.46
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	...	616
Number immune—Vaccination not required	...	64

# Annual Report

OF THE

## Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1958.



## WATER SUPPLIES.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board, which was formed on 1st October, 1952, is responsible for Guildford's water supply.

The Undertaking is responsible for an area of approximately 140 square miles in extent, containing a population of about 107,000 persons, including 53,000 population in the Guildford water area.

The water supply for Guildford Borough is derived from deep bore-holes in the chalk. The pumping stations are situate as follows:—

1. Josephs Road Pumping Station (3 bore-holes).
2. Millmead Pumping Station (2 bore-holes).
3. Dapdune Pumping Station (1 bore-hole, but see note below).

All three Pumping Stations have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

During the year ended 31st December, 1958, the total consumption of water in the Guildford Borough water area was 1,107,500,000 gallons, an average of 3,034,364 gallons per day. The average daily consumption per head of population in the Borough water area was 57.25 gallons, domestic consumption being 47.57 gallons, the remaining 9.68 gallons being used for industrial and other purposes.

The work on testing and sinking the two new bore-holes at Dapdune Pumping Station, which was commenced last year, has now been completed. The tests made so far have been satisfactory, but further investigations into the quantity of water available from the chalk strata are to be made at Josephs Road and Dapdune before final approval to a definite abstraction is given by the Ministry. It is estimated that the two new bore-holes at Dapdune Pumping Station, plus the existing bore-hole should produce a total of 3,000,000 gallons per day.

To improve the pressure of water in dwellinghouses on the higher parts of the Westborough area, a new 18in. diameter main has been laid from Dapdune to Josephs Road Pumping Station, and a short length of 12in. main was laid from the new main to Woodbridge Hill. This has resulted in a considerable improvement in the pressure to the houses referred to.

## WATER SAMPLING.

During the year thirty-four samples of water for chemical analysis and forty-two samples for bacteriological examination were taken from the undermentioned sources (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board):—

	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
Ladymead Pumping Station	7	—	7	—
Millmead Pumping Station...	7	—	7	—
Dapdune Pumping Station...	7	—	6	—
Private Premises—				
Mains Supplies ... ..	13	—	16	—
Deep Wells ... ..	—	—	5	—
Shallow Well ... ..	—	—	—	1*
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> —	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 1

\* This sample was taken on request from a well used occasionally by holiday makers. The supply was discontinued after receipt of the Bacteriologist's report.

Observations are still being kept on the free ammonia content of the water supply from the Dapdune Pumping Station, which varied between 0.02 and 0.636 p.p.m. (average content 0.484 p.p.m.).

This is an increase of 0.038 p.p.m. in the average free ammonia content, as compared with the results for last year. The analyst reported that tar acids and thiocyanates were not present in detectable amounts, and the water was considered suitable for public supply purposes.

## SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford:—

- (1) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths also available at these premises.
- (2) Guildford Lido Open-air Swimming Pool, owned by the Corporation.

There are also two children's paddling pools, one at Stoke Park and one at Guildford Lido.

Both Swimming Baths and the Lido Paddling Pool operate on the break-point chlorination system, and a high standard of purity is maintained. The water in Stoke Park Paddling Pool is chlorinated during the summer season.

During the year the following bacteriological samples of swimming bath waters were submitted for examination:—

	Chemical.		Bacteriological.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Castle Street Baths ...	3	—	11	—
Lido Swimming Pool ...	2	—	4	—
Lido Paddling Pool ...	—	—	—	1
Paddling Pool, Stoke Park	—	—	1	2
	5	—	16	3

The unsatisfactory reports refer to the presence of coliform bacilli and/or faecal coli, generally in very small numbers. Stoke Park Paddling Pool is not on the break-point chlorination system, and is frequently emptied, cleansed and refilled with mains water. It was so treated after each unsatisfactory sample.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

**Sewage Disposal Works and Extensions.** The first stage of these extensions, commenced in 1957, is progressing satisfactorily, under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. The value of the work so far carried out is £80,000, or approximately 59% of the contract, and comprises (i) raw sewage pumping station, (ii) sedimentation tanks, (iii) two filters, and several other items nearing completion. Ministry approval has been obtained for the second stage of the extensions, which comprise a further four filters and two humus tanks at a cost of £76,000.

It is expected that the whole of the extensions will be in operation by the summer of 1960.

Several complaints have been received from residents in the area concerning offensive smells from the existing works, and these conditions have undoubtedly arisen from the inadequacy of the present plant which necessitates the curtailment of the sewage treatment at certain times. It is hoped that when the new plant is in operation there will be no further cause for complaint.

**Drainage.** Tests were applied to 180 existing drains (chiefly in connection with housing inspections) nine existing drains were reconstructed and twenty-seven drains freed from obstruction. New drainage installations are supervised and tested by the Building Inspectors.

**Cesspools.** The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1958, was 137. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required and an efficient service is maintained. Three cesspools were abolished after extension of the main sewer and installation of main drainage.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING — REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following information is supplied by the Borough Surveyor:—

The system of refuse disposal is by incineration and tipping. The weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 18,106 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse averaged 8 days, and every effort was made to maintain this service.

During the year fourteen dustbins were found to be defective at privately owned properties, which were replaced in all instances. At Corporation properties, 390 new dustbins were supplied.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

	No. of Visits.
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice) ... ..	335
Nuisances found ... ..	252
No nuisances found ... ..	83

#### Public Health Act.

Prospective Council house tenants, re cleanliness, vermin, etc. ...	22
Properties under notice ... ..	910
Infectious disease enquiries ... ..	315
Verminous premises, insect pests, etc. ... ..	110
Drains tested ... ..	180
Cesspools, etc. ... ..	5
Moveable dwellings ... ..	74
Schools ... ..	2
Places of public entertainment ... ..	37
Offensive trades ... ..	8
Keeping of animals (including Pet Animals Act) ... ..	187
Public conveniences ... ..	116
Common Lodging house ... ..	13
River pollution ... ..	3
Workplaces (including offices) ... ..	50
Swimming pools, paddling pools, etc.—samples taken ... ..	24

#### Housing Acts.

Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (first visits) ... ..	404
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (subsequent visits) ... ..	481
Inspections re Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957) ... ..	518
Overcrowding ... ..	9
Visits to Council owned properties ... ..	50
Improvement grants ... ..	340

#### Factories Act, 1937.

Factories—mechanical power ... ..	298
Factories—no mechanical power ... ..	19
Outworkers ... ..	98

**Food Premises and Sampling.**

Licensed premises, clubs, etc. ...	100
Slaughterhouse ...	*98
Butchers' shops and cold stores ...	92
Fishmongers (wet and fried) ...	34
Cooked food premises ...	20
Cafés, restaurants, etc. ...	246
Bakehouses ...	59
Ice cream premises ...	93
Dairies and milkshops ...	19
Other food shops, market stalls, etc. ...	759
Bacteriological milk samples obtained ...	136
Bacteriological rinses from milk churns, bottles, etc. ...	50
Bacteriological swabs taken from washed crockery, cutlery, etc. ...	74
Bacteriological ice cream samples ...	39
Bacteriological samples of other foods ...	93
Bacteriological specimens from slaughterhouse (research) ...	138
Bacteriological water samples ...	61
Chemical water samples ...	39
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild ...	253

**Rodent and Insect Control.**

Rats and mice infestations (first visits) ...	584
Rats and mice infestations (subsequent visits) ...	1,761
Insect pests ...	110

**Atmospheric pollution.**

Visits re smoke control and nuisances ...	276
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**Diseases of Animals Acts.**

Visits under Waste Foods Order, 1957 ...	22
Visits re movement of animals, licences, etc. ...	235
Cattle Market ...	124

Interviews ...	440
Miscellaneous visits ...	950

\* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

**Abatement of Nuisances, etc.**

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Choked drains, soil water ...	25	—
Choked drains, surface water ...	2	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, soil water ...	9	—
Drains requiring reconstruction, surface water ...	—	—
Defective soil pipes ...	3	—
Defective ventilation shafts ...	1	—
Defective manhole covers ...	2	—
Defective pans and traps of water closets ...	11	—
Defective w.c. cisterns and flush pipes ...	18	—
Defective waste pipes (baths, lavatories or sinks) ...	3	—
Defective sinks ...	5	—
Defective eavesgutters or rainwater pipes ...	21	—
Defective cesspools or cesspools to be abolished ...	3	—
Defective gullies ...	—	—
Offensive accumulations ...	9	—
Animals, poultry, etc. ...	11	—
Infestations by rats and mice ...	1	626

	Work completed by Owners.	Work done by Council.
Verminous premises and insect pests ... ..	—	157
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—
Insufficient or defective water supply ... ..	4	—
Defective dustbins ... ..	14	390
Defective yard paving ... ..	2	—
Rooms requiring redecoration ... ..	7	—
Defective chimney flues and pots ... ..	9	—
Damp walls due to external defects ... ..	11	—
Damp walls due to defective damp-proof course ... ..	14	—
Defective fireplaces or stoves ... ..	7	—
Defective windows and doors ... ..	37	—
Defective roofs ... ..	32	—
Defective brickwork or pointing ... ..	16	—
Defective floors ... ..	18	—
Defective plastering ... ..	30	—
Defective stairs ... ..	1	—
Absence of or insufficient accommodation for food storage ... ..	1	—
<b>Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces.</b>		
Without Abstract or Blue Book ... ..	1	—
Requiring lime-washing or cleansing ... ..	6	—
<b>Sanitary accommodation—</b>		
Insufficient ... ..	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	89	—
<b>Contraventions of—</b>		
Milk and Dairies Regulations ... ..	1	—
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 ... ..	93	—
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 ... ..	—	—

### STATUTORY NOTICES.

#### Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement or Abolition of Nuisances.

	Served.	Complied with.	Done in Default.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ... ..	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44 ... ..	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 ... ..	2	2	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ... ..	20	17	—
Housing Act, 1957, Section 9 ... ..	13	7	—
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, Section 100 ... ..	4	4	—
	41	32	—
	—	—	—

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year, legal proceedings were instituted in the following cases:—

Act.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Sale of mouldy French jam sandwich.	Fined £15.
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Regulation 26 (1).	Sale of milk in unclean bottle.	Fined £5.

## DISINFECTIONS.

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for adjoining districts in addition to the requirements of the Borough.

The disinfection plant is situated at the Destructor Works where there is a supply of steam under pressure available for this work.

### Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam.

			From within the Borough.	From outside the Borough.	Total
Mattresses	...	...	33	14	47
Blankets	...	...	95	61	156
Pillows	...	...	88	29	117
Sundries	...	...	157	286	443
			<hr/> 373	<hr/> 390	<hr/> 763

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease  
(within the Borough) ... .. 35

Number of rooms disinfected other than notifiable  
infectious diseases ... .. 65

The amount of disinfection work, in regard to premises, shows a considerable decrease for the past year. This is due to the reduction of cases of infectious disease and to the fact that terminal disinfections are not now carried out in many instances.

## DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 110 inspections of verminous premises were made. The following table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reason for disinfestation:—

Reasons for Disinfestation.	Number of Premises.	Number of Rooms.
Lice ... ..	1	1
Bugs ... ..	3	13
Fleas ... ..	9	34
Flies ... ..	3	7
Wasps ... ..	102	1
Ants ... ..	21	21
Mosquitoes ... ..	3	9
Beetles ... ..	2	4
Moths ... ..	3	7
	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 97

In twenty-two cases where families were moved to Council houses within the Borough, an inspection was made of furniture and bedding removed. Infestations by vermin thus found were dealt with before removal took place.

In some instances precautionary spraying with an insecticide containing D.D.T. was carried out where the standard of cleanliness was doubtful.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Statistics for the period 1st April, 1958, to 31st March, 1959.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Non-Agricultural.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses).	All other (including Business Premises).	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's district ...	320	15,943	1,711	17,974	50
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification ...	7	504	21	532	1
(b) Survey under the Act ...	5	68	118	191	35
(c) Otherwise, e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose ...	98	1,291	1,242	2,631	28
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ...	242	5,677	3,525	9,444	321
Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats—Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	9	482	22	513	4
(b) Mice—Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	3	90	20	113	—
Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the local authority ...	12	572	42	626	4
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	48	580	97	725	32
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
Legal proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "block" control schemes carried out ...	—	52	12	64	—

### Summary of Visits to Premises by Rodent Operators.

	Business Premises	Dwelling Houses.	Total.
First visits ...	21	504	525
Subsequent visits ...	1,721	1,040	1,761



Two whole-time Rodent Operators/Disinfectors are employed on combined duties relating to disinfections, rodent and insect control and general public health duties. The present arrangement is working very well indeed, and an efficient and economic service is provided.

The majority of rodent infestations reported were of a minor character and treatments carried out, mainly with "Warfarin," were highly successful. The public of Guildford are very co-operative in reporting infestations in the early stages, thus enabling the speedy completion of treatments. Business firms still appreciate the regular servicing of their premises on a contract basis, and appear to be highly satisfied with the service provided at economic cost.

**Systematic Treatment of Sewers.** One maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out during the period 10th-18th March, 1958, and five minor infestations dealt with. Treatment of sewers was also carried out in conjunction with sixty-four "block" controls. There is no evidence of serious infestation in the Council's sewers.

**Banks of the River Wey.** Treatment is also carried out annually along the banks of the River Wey which lie within the Borough. All holes are treated with cyanide gas and are afterwards filled up. This routine treatment undoubtedly prevents many surface infestations of premises adjacent to the river banks.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

### FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health made by Public Health Inspectors.

	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ... ..	26	19	3	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies:—				
(a) Subject to Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 ... ..	162	287	5	—
(b) Others ... ..	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	37	50	—	—
Totals ...	225	356	8	—

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found:—

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness ... ..	6	6	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Defective stairs ... ..	—	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Absence of thermometer ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:—				
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	89	87	—	2
(c) Absence of artificial lighting ... ..	2	2	—	2
(d) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to homework)	—	—	—	—
	97	95	1	4

No prosecutions were instituted.

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The industrial provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on 1st June, 1958, and although Guildford is not a heavily industrialised area, problems concerning localised atmospheric pollution do arise from time to time.

Before the industrial provisions came into operation a survey was carried out of all industrial boiler plants in the town and advice was given about the requirements of the Act in relation to the plants operated. A course of instruction for boiler plant operatives was organised in conjunction with the Guildford Technical College, but although every encouragement was given to all classes of undertakings to send their operatives to attend this course, the response was disappointing, the class being attended almost exclusively by school caretakers. Nevertheless, observations made after the survey had been completed showed an improvement in industrial emissions of smoke and other deposits.

There was considerable trouble from oily smuts contaminating adjoining residential areas from a local hospital boiler plant, and after protracted negotiations and correspondence, a considerable improvement was effected pending extensive alterations to the plant.

Discussions were also held with representatives of British Railways concerning smoke and grit nuisances arising from the



Motive Power Dépôt, various station buildings, and from locomotives in the station itself. The only satisfactory solution to this problem is, of course, electrification of the line or the exclusive use of diesel engines, but there is no prospect of this being achieved for several years to come. In the meantime, arrangements have been made for the maximum use of smokeless fuels, wherever possible, the use of better quality coal for locomotives and closer attention being paid to the provisions of the Act by all personnel concerned.

During the year, the Council was recommended to approve the installation of two sets of volumetric apparatus to record sulphur dioxide and matter in suspension and it is hoped that this equipment will be acquired and installed in the near future, thus enabling Guildford to take its part in the national survey.

A report on the possibilities of establishing one or more Smoke Control Areas in the Borough is to be submitted in the near future.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

	No. of Premises.	No. of Inspections.	Number Registered. Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.
Ice Cream manufacturers ... ..	2	18	2	—
Ice cream distributors ... ..	178	93	178	—
Dairies ... ..	2	19	—	2
Milk shops (sealed bottles only) ...	13	13	—	13
Catering establishments (including factory and school canteens) ...	158	246	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises) ... ..	62	100	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	13	28	—	—
Flour confectioners ... ..	15	9	—	—
Sweet shops and mixed trades ...	90	13	—	—
Grocers and general stores ... ..	101	460	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manu- facturers ... ..	25	101	21	—
Fishmongers and fishfryers ... ..	15	34	—	—
Greengrocers ... ..	58	286	—	—
Slaughterhouse ... ..	1	98*	—	—
	<hr/> 733	<hr/> 1,518	<hr/> 201	<hr/> 15

\* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

# Summary of Repairs and Improvements in Food Premises, 1958.

Particulars of Work done.	Dairies	Catering Establishments	Bakehouses	Butchers and Cooked Food Premises	Sweet Retailers	General Dealers and Grocers	Fishmongers and Fishtraders	Greengrocers	Miscellaneous Food Premises, Vehicles.	TOTALS
New structures provided or extensive alterations and improvements .. ..	—	14	2	2	1	5	1	—	2	27
Provision of sanitary accommodation .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cleansing and repair of sanitary accommodation .. ..	2	14	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	10
Defective plasterwork and decorations .. ..	—	12	5	1	—	1	—	5	—	25
Provision of wash hand basin or sink .. ..	—	6	—	2	1	2	1	3	5	15
Constant hot water supply .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20
Provision of first aid equipment .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dirty utensils, tables, equipment and defective surfaces .. ..	1	6	6	8	—	3	—	—	1	25
Improved food storage .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Accommodation for storage of outdoor clothing .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	7
Overalls and head coverings for employees .. ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Provision of hygienic equipment .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	6
Floors repaired, relaid or cleansed .. ..	—	3	2	1	—	4	—	—	1	11
Additional refuse accommodation .. ..	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	4	3	12
Offensive accumulations removed .. ..	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	5
Provision of "wash your hands" notices .. ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	5
Action re. smoking of employees .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Drainage alterations and repairs .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dirty delivery vans .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Provision of names and addresses on vehicles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Infestation of rats and mice (including food premises under annual contract) .. ..	1	45	4	6	2	25	3	—	1	87

## MILK SUPPLY.

### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Premises  
on Register  
at 31st Dec., 1958.

#### MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ... ..	9
Number of local producers of—	
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	9
Ungraded Milk ... ..	—
Number of Producer/Wholesaler/Retailers ... ..	1
Number of Producer-Wholesalers ... ..	8

### Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949.

The following is a summary of Designated Milk Licences granted in 1958:—

#### RAW MILK—

##### Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—

Supplementary Licences ... ..	3
Dealers' Licences ... ..	12

#### HEAT TREATED MILK—

##### Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised and Pasteurised Milk—

Pasteurisers' Licences ... ..	2
Dealers' Licences ... ..	11
Supplementary Licences ... ..	3

#### STERILISED MILK—

Supplementary Licences ... ..	1
Dealers' Licences ... ..	10

### Milk Vending Machines.

A new feature in the retail distribution of milk in the Borough is the automatic milk vending machine, two of which were established during the year. Although the introduction of more vending machines on forecourts has given rise to some misgivings from a Town Planning point of view, the conditions under which the milk is stored and distributed are very satisfactory from a public health angle. The milk is prepared in bottles or destructable containers, and stored at approximately 40°F.

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (M.S.2) Order,  
1954.**

The above Order was made on 1st October, 1954, specifying an area, including Guildford, within which the use of special designations in relation to milk sold by retail became obligatory. The effect of this Order restricts the grades of milk sold within the Borough to Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised.

# Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results, 1958.

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue R. T.			Phosphatase Test			Biological Test		Turbidity Test		
	Total Number of Samples Submitted	Number of Samples Submitted	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of Samples Submitted	Percentage Negative	Number of Samples Submitted	Percentage Passed
Pasteurised .. .. .	39	39	38	1*	97.4	39	39	100	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	59	59	59	—	100	59	59	100	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	31	31	29	2	93.58	—	—	—	3	100	—
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	6	6	5	1	83.3	—	—	—	2	100	—
Sterilised .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100
Totals .. .. .	136	135	131	4	93.57	98	98	100	5	100	1

\*Methylene Blue test void—atmospheric temperature exceeded 65°F.



### Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigations of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk and the routine inspection of dairies, fifty churn and bottle rinses were taken for bacteriological examination. With the exception of one churn and two series of bottles, all had bacterial counts of less than 50,000 per churn and 600 per bottle respectively.

The interpretation of results for these rinses is in accordance with that adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

### MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There are two registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough who manufacture on a small scale. There were also one hundred and seventy-eight retailers on the register, an increase of five over the past year.

Retailers of ice cream have made satisfactory provisions in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1952, and any unsatisfactory conditions found have been remedied.

Ice cream premises were kept under supervision during the year, nine-three inspections being made and thirty-nine samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the result of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples:—

Methylene Blue Test (number of samples submitted 39):—

Grade I (4½ hrs. +)	Grade II (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade III (1½—2 hrs.)	Grade IV (0—1½ hr.)
31	6	1	1
(79.48%)	(15.38%)	(2.57%)	(2.57%)

Faecal coli (number of samples submitted 39):—

Absent	Present.
39	—

In regard to the Methylene Blue Test, 94.87% of the samples submitted in 1958 fell within Provisional Grades I and II, as compared with 90.2% in 1957.

The bacterial standard of this popular commodity is remarkably high and the manufacturers are to be congratulated on the standard achieved.

Four samples of "ice lollies" were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

### Bacteriological Examination of "Susceptible" Foods.

During the year samples of "susceptible" foods (other than milk and ice cream) were submitted for bacteriological examination, including a number of foods taken in respect of suspected outbreaks of food poisoning. The results may be summarised as follows:—

				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.	Remarks.
Yoghurt	...	...	...	1	—	
Trifle	...	...	...	1	—	Sample submitted in connection with suspected food poisoning.
Spam	...	...	...	1	—	ditto
Roast Lamb	...	...	...	1	—	ditto
Swiss Roll	...	...	...	1	—	
Fresh Cream	...	...	...	26	37	See notes below.
Cold Pork (streaky)	...	...	...	—	1	Staph. aureus isolated in moderate numbers. Sample submitted in connection with suspected food poisoning.
Boiled Chicken	...	...	...	—	1	Staph. aureus isolated in moderate numbers. Sample submitted in connection with suspected food poisoning.
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	4	12	See notes below.

**Fresh Cream.** With regard to the samples of fresh cream, of 63 samples submitted thirty-seven samples decolourised methylene blue in less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours, eight contained faecal coli and ten contained coliform organisms. As I pointed out last year, there is no legal bacteriological standard for fresh cream, but in view of more widespread sales of this commodity (including deep frozen cream) it would appear necessary to establish such a standard at the earliest opportunity.

**Liquid Egg.** Attention has been focused during the year on local supplies of liquid egg sold to the confectionary trade. These supplies are obtained from broken out eggs from egg packing stations, and unless suitable precautions are taken, they can be an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria which may be dangerous.

Sixteen samples of liquid egg were taken from the Egg Packing Station and local bakehouses supplied from this source. The results may be summarised as follows:—

	Number of Samples containing		
High Bacterial Counts.	Faecal coli.	Salmonella Typhi-murium organisms.	
8	11	1	



The sample containing salmonella typhi-murium was collected from a bakehouse and faecal specimens from persons handling the egg gave negative results. The Bacteriologist assumed, therefore, that this infection was in the egg before "breaking out."

As a result of this investigation, improvements to premises, equipment and methods of storage and distribution of the egg were effected. It is very difficult, however, to say how much infection of this commodity originates from the egg in shell and how much is introduced between the time of "breaking out" to the time of its ultimate use. It is essential, therefore, that the Ministry of Health's recommendations for the hygienic production, storage and handling of liquid egg should be strictly complied with.

### **BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED CROCKERY, UTENSILS, ETC.**

Seventy-four swabs from washed crockery and utensils were taken at catering establishments within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results may be summarised as follows:—

Very Good	...	66
Good	...	1
Fair	...	1
Bad	...	6 (faecal coli present in 3)

It is pleasing to note the maintenance of satisfactory hygienic standards with regard to these utensils, which is partly due to the availability of detergents and sterilants, and also to a more intelligent approach towards the menial task of "washing-up." Catering establishments are to be congratulated on these results. In the six instances showing unsatisfactory results, follow-up action was taken and advice given on methods of procedure, etc.

### **FOOD HYGIENE.**

A report on some of the activities of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild appears on pages to . Other work carried out in connection with food hygiene is reported upon elsewhere in this report.

### **FOOD HYGIENE AND SANITARY CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSES AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES.**

Although this class of premises has always been kept under routine supervision, a special survey of forty-seven licensed premises was carried out during the year because of the increasing amount of catering which is taking place and the resulting importance of food hygiene in these premises. A total of one hundred inspections were made during the period under review.

The extent of catering at these premises may be summarised as follows:—

Full meals provided	...	...	11 premises
Sandwiches and snacks, etc.	...	...	29 premises
No catering	...	...	7 premises

Generally, hygienic conditions were good. In only one case was no hot water supply available, and in two instances there was no refrigerator. Some defects were noted in connection with sanitary accommodation for customers, the only other defects being of a minor character.

Particular attention was paid to the filtering and sale of “over-spill” beer, which is liable to contamination from the hands of the barman, and from glasses which are re-used without washing. In five instances, it was found to be the practice to sell “overspill” beer, in the remaining instances the publicans return this beer as ullage and receive an allowance from the brewery. In the five instances noted, the matter was raised with the brewery concerned who promised to see that the sale of this beer was stopped.

In a number of instances, swabs were taken from washed beer and spirit glasses, crockery, etc., and, with few exceptions, were found to be very satisfactory. Where results were unsatisfactory follow-up action was taken.

To encourage improved standards of hygiene in these premises, a special meeting of licensees and brewery representatives was held which was well attended. A short talk on hygiene and a film show were given, followed by a discussion. It is intended to make special efforts to enrol members of the trade into the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders’ Guild during the coming year.

### **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.**

There is one knacker yard in the Borough and a full inspection was made prior to the recommendation for the renewal of the licence. The licence to slaughter horses at this establishment has not been renewed pending the completion of a new slaughterhouse and lairages now in course of construction.

Sixteen slaughtermen were licensed to slaughter under these provisions, all of which were unrestricted licences. Twelve are employed at Guildford Slaughterhouse and four at the local knacker yard.

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.**

Three applications were received during the year for renewal of licences in respect of premises used for the sale of pet animals. The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner and all three licences were renewed.

## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.**

In the Borough, the local authority's duties are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and as Guildford is an important centre, both in respect of the Cattle Market and Slaughterhouse, the duties undertaken under this heading are considerable, particularly when outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest, etc., occur.

At the Cattle Market, Inspectors are on duty on regular weekly markets days, and during special sales, to enforce the requirements of the various Orders, etc., and to issue movement licences for animals as required. A close liason is maintained between the department and the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and we are particularly indebted to them for their kind co-operation which enables us to carry out these duties effectively.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.**

The above Order, which came into operation on 1st June, 1957, requires the licensing of all plants used for boiling of swill for pigs and poultry where the number of weaned pigs exceeds four and the number of poultry exceeds fifty. Inspections were carried out at twenty-two premises in the Borough where licences have been issued in respect of plant and equipment used for boiling waste foods.

### **GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

In August, 1958, the Council completed the purchase of the Guildford Slaughterhouse from the Ministry of Works, and Guildford now possesses one of the best and most up-to-date slaughterhouses in the country with sufficient capacity to deal with all the slaughtering needs of the Borough, plus a considerable amount of "export" killing to areas outside the district.

Slaughtering on the "line" system continues to be carried out by the Council's own contractors, and this system operates very satisfactorily.

The total throughput for the year remained about the same as last year, with a considerable increase in the number of pigs slaughtered being offset by a comparable reduction in the number of sheep and calves. During the month of April, due to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the area, there was an increased throughput of animals which would normally have been slaughtered in the London and Wiltshire areas.



**Meat Inspection.** The Council continues to provide a whole-time 100% meat inspection service which is in the capable hands of the Senior Meat Inspector, and assistance is given, when necessary, by the Public Health Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and the condemnations made at the Slaughterhouse during the year:—

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number killed and inspected	6,958	701	1,747	13,970	24,508	48,480
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	7	7	10	42	66
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,332	220	13	243	4,567	7,501
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	33.52	32.38	1.15	1.81	18.8	15.61
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	1	—	2	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	209	45	2	—	37	293
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	3.0	6.56	0.17	—	0.16	0.62
<b>Cysticercosis.</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	6
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Diseases other than Tuberculosis.** There was an overall increase in diseases found during meat inspection, due to localised conditions which did not affect the generally high standard of quality of carcasses produced. One of the principle causes for this increase was the high incidence of distomatosis amongst livers of cattle and sheep. This may have been attributable to the exceptionally wet weather conditions at various times of the year. In pigs, the major cause of condemnation was the high incidence of virus pneumonia and other lung conditions. A large number of pigs were also slaughtered as swine fever contacts under licence from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**Tuberculosis.** The 4.75% increase in the number of tubercular cows slaughtered in 1957, largely due to the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme, has been offset by a reduction of nearly 7% in the cases discovered during 1958. Nevertheless, reactors sent for slaughter by the Ministry Veterinary Inspectors accounted for a

large proportion of carcasses affected in some part or organ which were discovered on post-mortem inspection. This should result in a further substantial reduction next year.

**Cysticercus Bovis.** The incidence of this disease in this area remains at a very low level, and the figures for 1958 show a reduction of over 66% in carcasses affected and a reduction of more than 50% in the number of carcasses submitted to refrigeration treatment.

**Hygiene.** The standards of hygiene observed at the slaughterhouse continue to be very satisfactory, and redecorations were carried out during the year throughout the premises. Only minor improvements, chiefly with regard to artificial lighting, will be necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

**Private Slaughterhouses.** There are no private slaughterhouses operating in the Borough of Guildford.

### UNSOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Summary of articles of food condemned during the year: —

Article.	Number of Articles (Tins, Packets, etc.).		Weight in lbs.
Beef ... ..	—	...	44,606
Mutton ... ..	—	...	1,589
Pork ... ..	—	...	23,173
Veal ... ..	—	...	600
Bacon ... ..	—	...	135
Pies ... ..	13	...	14
Cheese ... ..	15	...	89
Fish ... ..	76	...	348
Fruit juices ... ..	14	...	20
Fruit ... ..	1,798	...	2,314
Jams, marmalades, etc. ...	10	...	22
Meat (tinned) ... ..	537	...	1,395
Paste ... ..	6	...	2
Poultry and game ... ..	1	...	445
Sausages ... ..	8	...	74
Soup ... ..	74	...	77
Vegetables ... ..	622	...	569
Milk ... ..	129	...	114
Miscellaneous ... ..	89	...	93
	<hr/> 3,392	...	<hr/> 75,679

### Total Weight.

75,679lbs., or 33 tons, 6 cwt., 3 qrs., 3 lbs.

All condemned meat is sent to factories for processing into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. Other condemned foods are destroyed by incineration.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

From information supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, one hundred and sixty-three samples of food and drugs were taken during the year, all of which were reported genuine:—

Sample.	Genuine	Sample.	Genuine.
Almond essence flavour ...	1	Lucozade ... ..	1
Almonds, ground ... ..	1	Margarine ... ..	2
Arrowroot, ground ... ..	1	Marzipan, pure almond ...	1
Aspirins and patent medicines ... ..	17	Milk ... ..	62
Bacon ... ..	2	Milk, evaporated ... ..	1
Baking powder and cake mixture ... ..	2	Mince meat ... ..	1
Beans, baked in tomato sauce ... ..	1	Mint sauce, concentrated ...	1
Beef, minced ... ..	1	Mixed fruit, selected and cleaned ... ..	1
Beer ... ..	2	Mixed spice, ground nutmeg	3
Bicarbonate of soda ... ..	1	Oil, cooking ... ..	1
Boric acid crystals ... ..	1	Olive oil ... ..	1
Butter ... ..	2	Orange squash ... ..	1
Cheese ... ..	2	Oranges in light syrup ...	1
Cheese spread ... ..	1	Peas, dried ... ..	1
Cherries in syrup ... ..	1	Peas, fresh garden ... ..	1
Citroze ... ..	1	Pepper, ground white ... ..	2
Cocoa ... ..	1	Pilchards in tomato ... ..	1
Coffee and chicory mixtures	2	Pork sausages, preserved ...	1
Cooking fat, compound ...	1	Rice, flaked ... ..	1
Cornflour ... ..	1	Salad cream ... ..	1
Cream sponge sandwich ...	1	Salt, table ... ..	1
Cream, thick Jersey ... ..	1	Sauces ... ..	3
Custard powder ... ..	1	Semolina ... ..	1
Eye lotion ... ..	1	Soups ... ..	3
Fish and meat pastes ... ..	2	Sugar, icing ... ..	1
Flour ... ..	2	Sweets ... ..	4
Gin ... ..	1	Tea ... ..	1
Ginger, ground ... ..	1	Tomato juice ... ..	1
Ice cream ... ..	1	Tuna fish ... ..	1
Jams, marmalades, etc. ...	3	Vinegar, malt ... ..	2
Jellies, table creams ... ..	2	Whisky ... ..	1
Ketchup, tomato ... ..	1		
			163

## HOUSING.

Satisfactory progress has continued in regard to the Council's Slum Clearance programme to be dealt with in the first five years and it is hoped that all unfit houses included in this programme will have been represented to the Council before the end of 1959. Of the 471 houses to be dealt with there are 224 privately owned and 247 Council owned (including 210 temporary huts).

The following table shows the number of houses, included in the programme, which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1958:—

	Privately owned.	Council owned or requisitioned.
Number of houses in Clearance Areas—		
Confirmed ... ..	28	—
Awaiting confirmation ... ..	7	—
Number of unfit houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders—		
Confirmed ... ..	55	—
Awaiting confirmation ... ..	19	—
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Closing or Demolition Orders ... ..	36	—
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfit- ness by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	—	43
Number of individual unfit houses where Undertak- ings have been accepted—		
Remaining vacant ... ..	4	—
Made fit for habitation ... ..	7	—
Number of temporary huts demolished ... ..	—	129
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrange- ment with Owners ... ..	9	—
	<hr/> 165	<hr/> 172

During 1958 the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses:—

Clearance Areas.	No. of Houses	Families Displaced.	Houses Demolished.	Remarks.
No. 9—South Place ... ..	4	—	—	C.P.O. awaiting confirma- tion.
No. 10—Bright Hill ... ..	11	—	—	ditto
No. 11—South Street ... ..	4	—	—	C.P.O. confirmed, opera- tive 28/2/59.
No. 12—Pannells Terrace ... ..	18	—	—	Confirmed 5/5/59.
No. 13—Hope Cottages, Slyfield Green ... ..	4	—	—	C.P.O. awaiting confirma- tion.
Houses included in Clearance Areas represented before 1958	—	8	25	
Council owned houses ... ..	26	23	8	
Council requisitioned tempor- ary huts ... ..	73	73	73	
Individual unfit houses ... ..	16	7	5	
Closing Orders made ... ..	7	—	—	
Demolition Orders made ... ..	4	—	—	
Undertakings accepted ... ..	2	—	—	
Houses reconditioned and made fit ... ..	6	—	—	

A number of the houses included in the Council's Slum Clearance programme are listed as of Architectural or Historical Interest and cannot, therefore, be demolished.

Despite the fact that the Council now have a total of 2,524 post-war houses, the waiting list of applicants is still very formidable and applications continue to be received at the rate of about 48 per month. The number of post-war houses is made up as follows:—

For letting—2,415; for sale—109; total 2,524.

During 1958, 237 houses were built for letting and fourteen for sale.

### **Improvement Grants.**

A considerable number of enquiries concerning improvement grants continued to be received. The majority of applicants being owner/occupiers or persons in process of purchasing for their own occupation.

Eighteen formal applications were received, fifteen of which were approved, and three refused.

During the year improvements were satisfactorily completed in fifteen instances.

The total value of grants approved during the year amounted to £2,014 18s. 0d.

### **Rent Act, 1957.**

There was an increased flow of applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year, the bulk of these applications being made in the first few months. The number of notices and certificates issued bears no relation to the time and correspondence involved in dealing with these matters, due to the complexity of the provisions and the confusion caused amongst owners and tenants.

It will be observed from the relatively small number of applications for cancellation of Certificates, that the majority of repairs required to be carried out remained outstanding.

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year in accordance with the Act are given below:—

#### **Applications for Certificates of Disrepair—**

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	...	74
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	4

Number of notices served of intention to issue Certificates of Disrepair:—

(a) In respect of some but not all defects ... ..	59
(b) In respect of all defects ... ..	17
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	40
Number of Undertakings refused by the local authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	—
Number of Certificates issued ... ..	44

**Applications for Cancellation of Certificates—**

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates ... ..	14
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates ... ..	3
Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ... ..	3
Certificates cancelled by local authority ... ..	12

## **HOUSING STATISTICS.**

### **1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.**

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1,829
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	3,938
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts ... ..	404
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	885
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (including 129 temporary huts) ... ..	156
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.... ..	157

### **2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... ..	120
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### **3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**

#### **A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957—**

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	13
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	10
(b) By local authority in default of Owners ... ..	—

**B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—**

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 24 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—               |    |
| (a) By Owners ... ..   | 21 |
| (b) By local authority in default of Owners ... ..   | —  |

**C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957—**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..                 | 4 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..                    | 5 |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings from owners not to re-let for habitation ... .. | 2 |
| 4. Number of unfit dwelling houses rendered fit—undertakings cancelled ... ..                       | 6 |
| 5. Number of Closing Orders made ... ..   | 7 |

**D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957—**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..  | — |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. | — |

**E.—Action taken under Ministry of Health Circular 2156—**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Section 6 ... | — |
|--|---|



# GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

**Annual Report for the Year ending 28th February, 1959.**

## MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

**Chairman : COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.**

### Members of the Council :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ex-officio).	COUNCILLOR G. C. BATEMAN (from May, 1958).
COUNCILLOR E. JONES.	COUNCILLOR G. BELLERBY.
COUNCILLOR W. HAINES (until May, 1958).	COUNCILLOR MISS J. CARTER. COUNCILLOR E. ELLIS.

### TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. R. F. SPARROW	...	...	Butchers.
Mr. C. BREALEY	...	...	National Dairymen's Association (until September, 1958).
Mr. P. J. R. HARRIS	...	...	ditto (from September, 1958).
Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER (Vice-Chairman).	...	...	Fried Fish Dealers and Wet Fish Dealers.
Mr. A. CROSS	...	...	Guildford & District Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Mr. G. EDWARDS	...	...	Multiple Traders.
Miss L. HIGGINSON	...	...	Schools Meals Service.
Mr. G. JORDISON	...	...	Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.
Mr. S. A. KELSEY	...	...	ditto
Mrs. E. M. REAVELL	...	...	Guildford Townswomen's Guild.
Mr. W. L. PARSONS	...	...	Sugar Confectioners.
Miss M. I. THORNE	...	...	Caterers' Association of Great Britain (Surrey Branch) (elected March, 1958).
Mrs. J. TOOVEY	...	...	Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors.
Mr. R. L. WAUGH	...	...	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

**Hon. Secretary : H. A. PERRY.**

## GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Guildford, and Members of the  
Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In my opening remarks to the Annual General Meeting last year, I commented upon a considerable increase in the incidence of outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country as a whole. I am pleased to say that in 1957, although there were 7,071 incidents of food poisoning (which is still far too many), this figure shows a decrease of 8% on the figures for 1956, and 21% on the figures for 1955, which is very pleasing. I am sure you will agree, however, that with a figure of over 7,000 incidents, representing 9,146 actual cases, there is no room for complacency.

Membership of the Guild has been maintained throughout the year, seven new trader members having been enrolled, and five memberships cancelled. During the past year, special interest has been taken in the standard of hygiene at licensed premises and we hope to enrol more members of this trade into the Guild.

I am very pleased that we have been able to recommence organised visits to food establishments by our members for this gives them an opportunity to observe hygienic methods of handling food in varying types of food premises. Very often, practical tips can be picked up during the course of these visits which are of value in regard to one's own business.

It has been noted that the number of mobile food shops operating within the Borough has increased considerably, and whilst some of them are very good indeed from the hygienic standpoint, many are most unsuitable for the purpose. The Food Hygiene Regulations do not go far enough to control these vehicles and as registration with the local authority is not required the work of the Health Inspector is made very difficult indeed, particularly when the vehicles come from outside areas into the Borough for limited periods. We hope that steps will be taken to bring these vehicles more into line with standards enforceable at other food premises.

Four quarterly meetings of the Advisory Committee were held during the year at which there was a fairly good attendance. Mr. R. L. Waugh, our Vice-Chairman, was indisposed for a consider-

able period, and was unable to attend our meetings. We sincerely hope he will have better health in the future and that we shall have the benefit of his attendance at our future meetings. This past year has seen a number of changes in the membership of the Advisory Committee and we note, with particular regret, that owing to retirement from her appointment as Deputy School Meals Organiser for Surrey, Miss L. Higginson will be resigning her membership of the Advisory Committee at the end of the present year. Miss Higginson has been a member of the Committee since the Guild's formation twelve years ago, and has given the most valuable and unstinting service to its work. Another founder member of the Advisory Committee, Mr. S. Christopher, has recently retired from business, but is available for re-election to the Advisory Committee as a representative of the fish trade (wet). Mr. W. Haines also resigned from the Advisory Committee during the year after his resignation from the Council, and our thanks are due to him also for his keen interest and valuable help during the eleven years he served on the Advisory Committee. To all new members of the Advisory Committee we extend a warm welcome and hope they will find the work both interesting and enjoyable.

On your behalf, I again express thanks to the Guildford Borough Council and Officers of the Advisory Committee for their continued support.

**R. F. SPARROW,**

Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

**GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD**  
**ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON THE WORK OF THE GUILD**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING 28th FEBRUARY, 1959.**

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**Introduction.**

I have the honour to present the Eleventh Annual Report on the work of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild, which has continued to operate under the auspices of the Guildford Borough Council.

The regular inspection of food premises and advisory work have continued and a good standard of hygiene has been maintained in the majority of instances. The Advisory Committee has carefully examined the annual renewals of membership, and in twenty-seven instances, the renewals have been subject to certain works being carried out. One trader member was prosecuted for two offences relating to sale of food in an unsatisfactory condition. After careful consideration, the Advisory Committee decided to issue a warning to the member concerned, and to allow continuation of membership.

The national Codes of Practice which are to be published by the Ministry of Health are still not yet to hand, and our standards are, therefore, still based on the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. These Regulations, though very good on the whole, are deficient in regard to the control of stalls and vehicles, particularly concerning mobile shops, of which there is a growing number circulating in the Borough. Further comment is made on the inspection of these vehicles later in this report.

**Membership.**

Seven new trader members have been enrolled during the year, ten transfers of membership have been made in cases where businesses have changed hands and in five instances membership has been cancelled. In four of the latter cases, cancellation has been due to businesses closing down, but in one case, where a new proprietor had taken over the business, it was felt that the new owners were not at present suitable for membership.

The following table shows the present state of membership in relation to the various trades. The total membership represents 63.6% of the food premises in the Borough to which the Guild applies: —



	Number of Premises to which Guild at present applies.	Number of Trader Members accepted.	Number of Employee Members accepted.
Ice cream manufacturers and wholesale distributors ... ..	2	2	12
Dairies (excluding milkshops) ... ..	2	2	54
Bakehouses and flour confectioners ...	19	8	23
Catering establishments (including school and factory canteens) ... ..	97	63	530
Grocers and general stores ... ..	101	72	203
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers ...	25	20	39
Fishmongers and fishfryers ... ..	15	8	9
Greengrocers ... ..	29	14	23
Sugar confectioners and mixed trades ...	47	24	205
	<hr/> 335 <hr/>	<hr/> 213 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,098 <hr/>

### Trader Membership—Licensed Premises.

Closer attention is being paid to hygienic standards at licensed premises, and a special meeting and film show was recently held for members of the trade. There are forty-eight of these premises in the Borough, and it is hoped to enrol members of the trade into the Guild during the coming year.

Trader members are again reminded of the advantages of exhibiting in a prominent position their membership certificates and/or plaques. Housewives in particular are encouraged to patronise food premises where such signs are exhibited, knowing that they can expect to receive goods which have been prepared and handled in a hygienic manner. The exhibition of these signs is important to the continued success of the Guild provided that hygienic standards are maintained at a level worthy of the certificate or plaque exhibited.

### Food Poisoning.

In England and Wales there were 7,071 incidents of food poisoning during 1957, a pleasing reduction of 8% on the 1956 figures, and 21% on those for 1955.

Salmonella organisms were responsible for 95% of all cases where the causal agent was identified, the remaining 5% being caused by staphylococci and *Cl. welchii*. There were thirty-six deaths due to food infections and, as usual, the majority of cases arose between June and September, July being the peak month.

Processed and made-up meats were responsible for 68.5% of the known cases, and the types of premises involved were chiefly canteens, hospitals, hotels and restaurants, institutions and shops



(mainly butchers and cooked meat shops). It must be pointed out, however, that when infections arise in connection with canteens, hospitals and similar institutions, the outbreak is invariably notified, whereas many sporadic cases are never brought to public notice.

Fifteen formal notifications of food poisoning were received locally during the year, the majority of which could not be substantiated through lack of suspected foods for examination and lapse of time between occurrence of symptoms and notification. In one case, the trouble was due to consumption of cold pork and chicken which had become contaminated with staph. aureus during the period of storage in the house. This was an exceptionally clean home and a refrigerator was provided, but the foods had been stored at varying temperatures over a period of several days. The same strain of organism was found in a faecal specimen taken from the patient. In two cases the consumption of home-made beef pie was suspected as the cause of staphylococcal food poisoning. Although no food was available for examination, the pie had been consumed over a period of several days during hot weather, with no proper means of temperature control during storage.

The principal outbreak during the year occurred in September, when fifty-one school children and five members of school meals staff became ill after consumption of a school meal. The food suspected was steak pie which was probably contaminated during the course of preparation of the meal, but none was left for examination. The organism isolated from faecal specimens was salmonella chester. Unfortunately, infection spread to contacts of the original cases, and the trouble was not finally cleared up until the middle of November. A number of food handlers and teachers had to be excluded from work for varying periods.

The above cases emphasise the need for the greatest care in the storage and handling of food, especially meat dishes.

### **Mobile Shops.**

Vehicles operating as mobile shops have received special attention during the year. The number of these vehicles appears to be on the increase though as they are not required to be registered it is not possible to determine how many are operating in the Borough.

Some of these vehicles are selling fruit and vegetables. Dust from the root vegetables rises during transit and is liable to contaminate all the other goods being carried. It follows, therefore, that only tinned or other packeted goods should be sold in addition to root vegetables unless special precautions against contamination are incorporated in the vehicle. Some vehicles now carry facilities for washing of hands with hot water, but most of these operate on

the vacuum flask principle, being filled with hot water at the commencement of each day. There seems to be a tendency for staff to conserve the hot water in the containers—probably in order to satisfy any Inspector who may contact them—thus defeating the object of this provision. A man selling loose ice cream from a bicycle proudly produced an ordinary vacuum flask filled with hot water which was already inadequate for hand washing. A better arrangement is the sink unit in which hot water is heated, as required, by Calor gas as the supply of cold water can easily be replenished during the day if necessary.

One very satisfactory feature of this type of shop has been the appearance of several vehicles which have been specially designed as mobile shops. They are well constructed, easy to keep clean and have proper storage facilities. Too many mobile shops are buses which have already completed their useful life before conversion wherein space for hand washing facilities is seldom spared. The standard of food hygiene observed by the salesmen in this style of vehicle often matches the poor and worn out appearance of the vehicle itself!

The demand for the mobile shop seems to be well established, and there is therefore a great need for better control of hygienic standards on these vehicles. The following suggestions should be given urgent consideration:—

- (1) Registration of vehicles with each local authority in whose district the vehicle operates, e.g., as for milk distribution.
- (2) Special provision for temperature control of “susceptible” foods during storage and transit.
- (3) The adequate provision of hand washing facilities irrespective of types of food carried.
- (4) Facilities to be provided at suitable premises for the regular cleansing of vehicles and equipment, and for storage of bulk stocks of food.

### **Markets.**

During the year, the Council has issued revised regulations and conditions for the use of stall spaces in North Street and at the Cattle Market. A considerable part of these regulations is devoted to improving standards of hygiene, but undoubtedly the answer to this problem of hygiene at market stalls is either the provision of a centrally situated covered market with all modern amenities or the provision of standard stalls and fittings, together with adequate facilities for cleansing stalls and equipment and for personal hygiene. At the moment, sanitary accommodation and washing facilities are provided free in nearby public conveniences.

In the meantime, regular visits are paid to market stalls to see that the regulations and conditions of letting are being observed.

## **Slaughterhouses and Meat Products—Bacteriological Investigation.**

The Public Health Laboratory Service Report for 1957 on the incidence of food poisoning (already referred to) shows that processed and made-up meats were responsible for 68.5% of the known cases, and it is considered that much of the contamination arises in the slaughterhouse from animals carrying salmonella organisms. Contamination of carcase meat and offals probably takes place during the slaughtering processes, partly due to unhygienic practices in handling.

At the Local Public Health Laboratory special investigations are being made into the incidence of salmonella infections in pigs and calves at the slaughterhouse, and many swabs and sections have been taken from these animals both before and during the slaughtering process, which have been submitted for bacteriological calves; in one instance the organisms being present in an ante-investigation. In two instances, salmonellae were isolated from mortem rectal swab, as well as in certain organs after slaughter.

Special sampling of sausages and their ingredients are also being taken to ascertain the extent of infections in these products. This investigation has only just begun, and no positive results have yet been obtained.

## **The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.**

The above Regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1959, and deal with the hygienic construction, lay-out and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. In Guildford we are particularly fortunate in having a modern slaughterhouse operated by the Council in which the hygienic standards are remarkably high, but, nevertheless, a number of minor improvements will be necessary to comply fully with the requirements of the Regulations. These matters are already receiving consideration and it is hoped that they will receive attention in the very near future.

## **Special Activities.**

(a) VISITS TO FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS. As mentioned by the Chairman in his opening remarks, visits for members of the Guild have been arranged to various types of the larger food premises and manufactories in the Borough. These visits are of considerable interest and value to food traders, especially when they are able to see the precautions taken to maintain satisfactory standards of hygiene in the numerous processes involved. There has been a good response from members attending these visits, but we would like to see more private traders and managers on these occasions. The visits include a large departmental store, hospital kitchens, brewery, dairy, modern factory bakehouse and water pumping station.



(b) EXHIBITIONS. The Caterers' Association has recently held a most interesting exhibition covering many aspects of their trade, and the Guild was invited to provide an exhibit on Food Hygiene. Although the exhibition was only open to the public on one half-day, it was extremely well attended and considerable interest was shown in the Guild's exhibit. It is hoped that the Exhibition will be held on a larger scale and for a longer period in the future, and that we shall again have the opportunity of exhibiting on behalf of the Guild.

(c) LECTURES AND FILM SHOWS. These included lectures and film shows for school leavers at the various schools where domestic science is taught. The utmost co-operation was received from Head Teachers and staffs and the talks were very well received. Several requests were made for similar arrangements to be made in the future and it is hoped to establish these talks as a regular feature at all senior schools towards the end of the summer term.

Talks and film shows were also given to the staffs at two bakeries and one large store in the town. Several good films are now available on the subject of food hygiene and arrangements will be made to show one or more to any groups of food handlers on request.

### **Conclusion.**

It will be seen from the variety of subjects discussed in the foregoing report that there still remains a vast amount of work to be done towards further improvement of standards of food hygiene and the elimination of food infections.

The general standard of hygiene locally is maintained at a satisfactory level through the continued efforts of our members, who find that "good hygiene is good business." There still remains, however, a decreasing number of food traders who fail to grasp the importance of clean food, both to themselves and to their customers. We hope they will soon realise their duty to the community in this respect.

Several excellent new food premises have been established in the past year, and have been accepted as members of the Guild.

I would again express appreciation of the co-operation received from our trader members and also thank members of the Council and members of the Advisory Committee for their kind assistance.

H. A. PERRY,

Hon. Secretary.





## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows: —

### **10/12, Stoke Road, Guildford.**

Child Welfare: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics. Pre-School Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Eye: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays a.m. 4th Thursdays a.m., if required Fridays a.m. and p.m. By appointment only.

School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Speech; Orthopaedic; Ear, Nose and Throat: Remedial Exercises and Mothercraft: by appointment only.

### **49, Farnham Road, Guildford.**

Dental: by appointment only.

### **North Road, Stoughton.**

Child Welfare: Tuesdays p.m.

Dental: by appointment only.

Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics. Pre-School Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Orthopaedic and Remedial Exercises: by appointment only.

School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

### **St. Peter's Hall, Almond Close, Stoke Hill, Guildford.**

Child Welfare: Thursdays p.m.

### **Burpham Village Hall.**

Child Welfare: Wednesdays p.m. (Doctor 2nd and 4th only).

### **Church Hall, Onslow Village.**

Child Welfare: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays p.m.

### **Merrow Village Hall.**

Child Welfare: Mondays p.m.

### **Church Hall, Foxburrows Avenue, Westborough.**

Child Welfare: Mondays p.m.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Clinics are as follows: —

### **Chest Clinic, 64, Epsom Road, Guildford.**

Mondays and Wednesdays, 1.30 to 4 p.m., Fridays, 9.30 to 12 noon.

### **Venereal Diseases Clinic, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.**

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 7 p.m.

Females: Mondays, 3 to 7 p.m., Thursdays, 9.30 to 11 a.m.

